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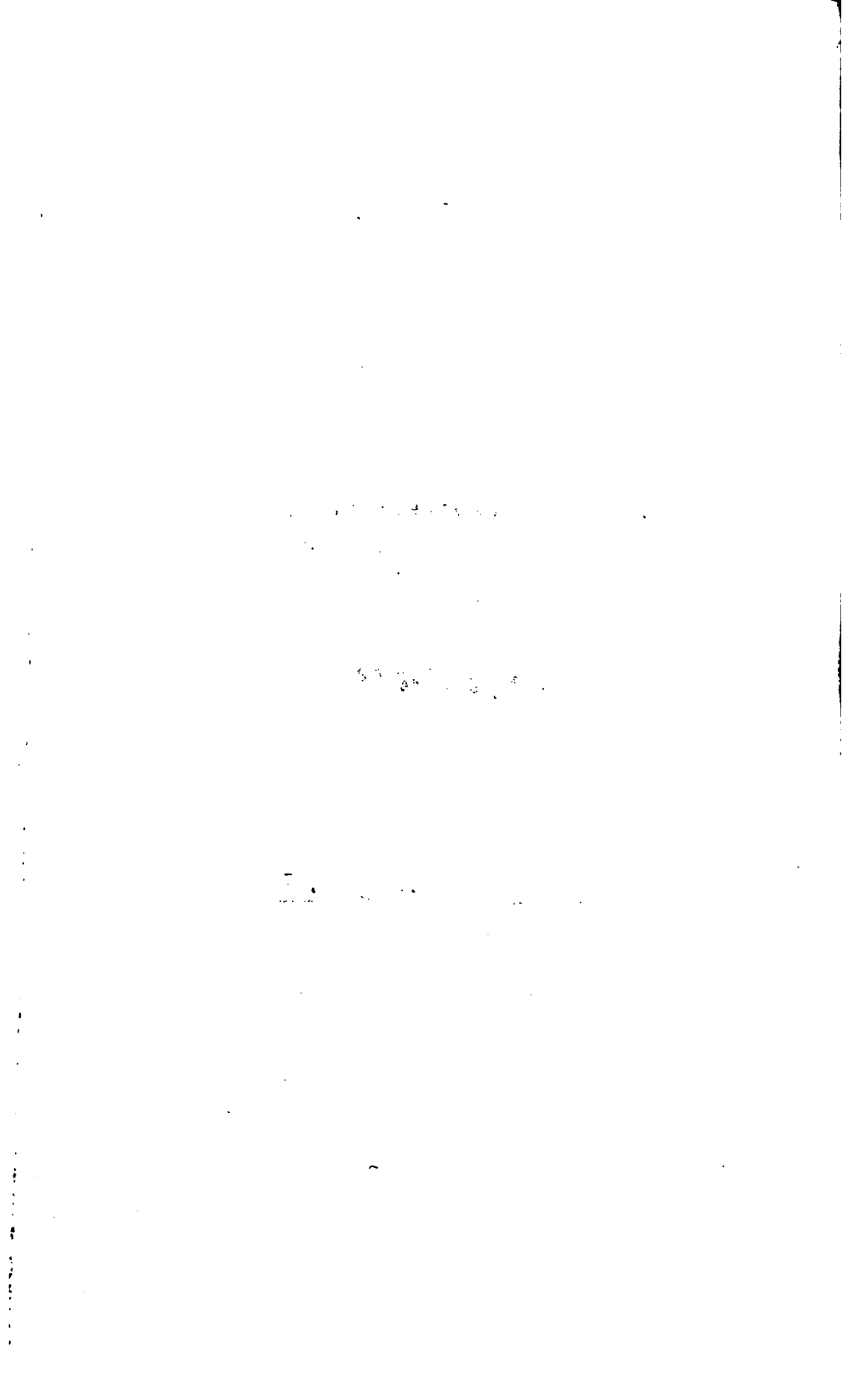
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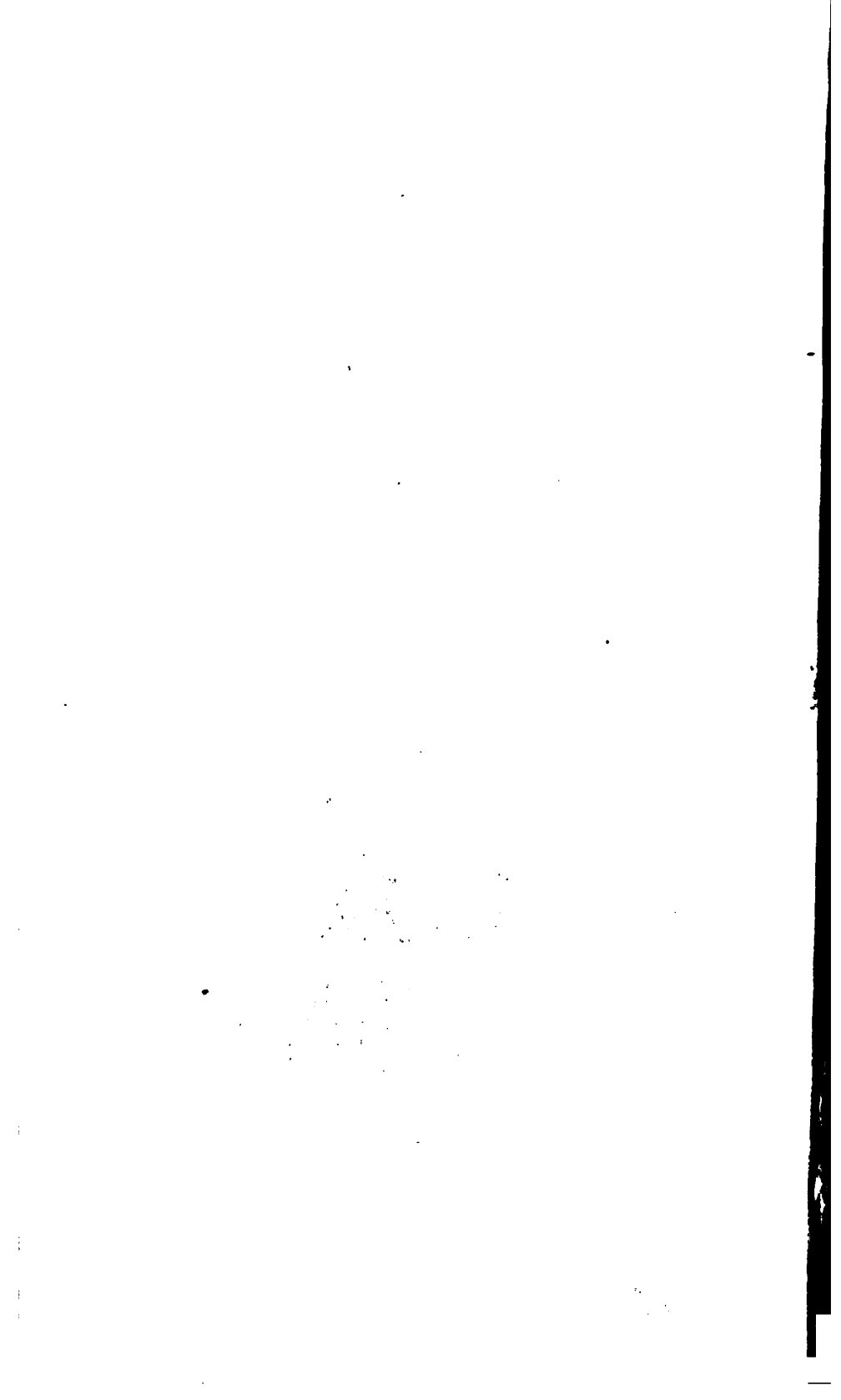
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1817



ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS





A
NARRATIVE
OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF
LORD GEO. GORDON,
AND THE
PERSONS ASSEMBLED UNDER THE
DENOMINATION
OF THE
PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION,

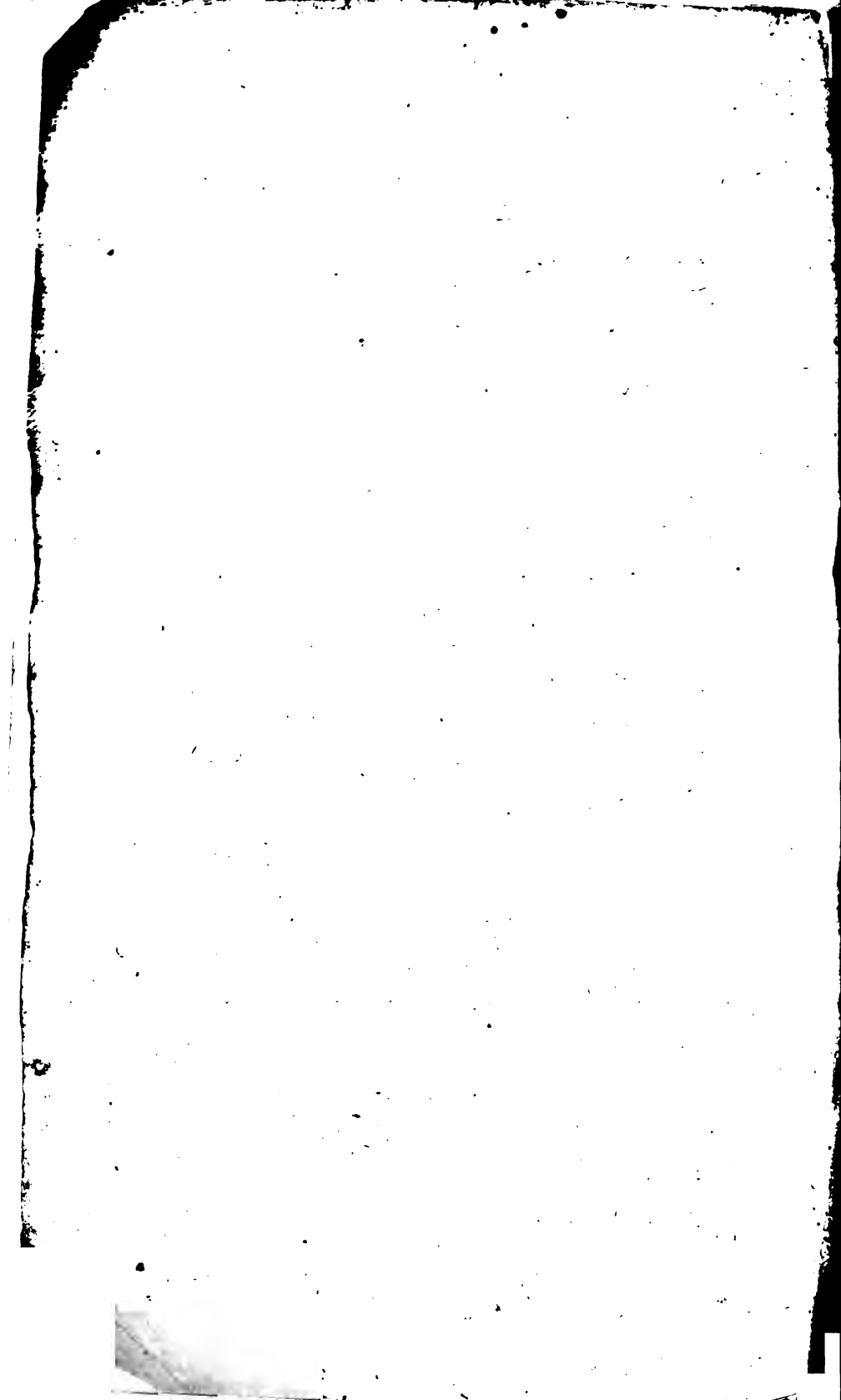
FROM THEIR LAST MEETING AT
COACH-MAKERS HALL,
To the final Commitment of his LORDSHIP to the
TOWER.

Giving a faithful Detail of the Riots that ensued from that Time to the burning of the SARDINIAN CHAPEL, NEWGATE, the KING'S-BENCH PRISON, FLEET-PRISON, the HOUSES belonging to the ROMAN CATHOLICS, &c. &c.

TO WHICH IS ADDED
THE PETITION PRESENTED TO
HIS MAJESTY,

In behalf of the ROMAN CATHOLICS, and an Abstract of the late Act of Parliament passed in their Favour.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED FOR J. WALLIS, AT YORICK'S HEAD,
LUDGATE STREET.
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NARRATIVE, &c.

MONDAY, MAY 29th, 1786.

THIS evening the Protestant Affociation was held at Coach-makers Hall, pursuant to public advertisement. *

At half past six, the hall was quite full, and exceedingly crowded. Lord George Gordon took the chair exactly at seven, and addressed the meeting for near half an hour. His Lordship observed, that the Popish Bill was carried through both Houses of Parliament with such amazing rapidity, that the people had not time to form an opposition, or to make themselves acquainted with the pernicious consequences that must attend its passing into a law: that the indulgence given to Popery, by the repeal of the Act of William the Third, was inconsistent with the
B principles

principles of the Revolution, had a tendency to endanger the succession of the House of Hanover, and threatened destruction to the civil and religious liberty of this country. His Lordship read an extract from a Popish catechism, just published by a Popish printer in Grosvenor Square, and dispersed among the ignorant and unthinking part of the community; likewise an indulgence granted by the Pope, this present year, to this holy Catholic subjects and saints in this Heretic country: and from these publications, his Lordship bid the people form an idea of the rapid and alarming progress that Popery was making in this kingdom; and the only way to stop it was, by going in a firm, manly, and resolute manner to the House, and there shew their representatives, that they were determined to preserve their religious freedom with their lives. That, for his part, he would run all hazards with the people; and if the people were too lukewarm to run all hazards with him, when their conscience and their country call them forth, they might get another President; for he would tell them candidly, that he was not a lukewarm man himself, and that if they meant to spend their time in mock debate and idle opposition, they might get another leader.

This speech was received with the loudest acclamations of applause; and his Lordship then moved the following resolutions:

“ That

“ That the whole body of the Protestant Association do attend in St. George’s Fields, on Friday next, at Ten o’Clock in the Morning, to accompany his Lordship to the House of Commons, on the delivery of the Protestant Petition.” Which was carried unanimously, with repeated bursts of applause. His Lordship then informed them, that if less than twenty thousand of his fellow citizens attended him on that day, he would not present their Petition; and for the better observance of order, he moved, That they should arrange themselves in four divisions, and in order that they might know their friends from their enemies, he added, that every real Protestant, and friend of the Petition, should come with blue cockades in their hats. This also passed unanimously.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2d, 1780.

PURSUANT to these resolutions, a number of persons met in St. George’s Fields, where Lord George Gordon joined them about eleven o’clock. Between eleven and twelve, they set out (fix a-breast) over London Bridge, through Cornhill and the City, to the amount of about fifty thousand men, to the House of Commons, with the Protestant Petition against the Bill passed last session

in favour of the Roman Catholics, which was carried on a man's head, where Lord Gordon presented it.

Those who had put blue cockades in their hats, no sooner reached the avenues to the two Houses of Parliament, than they began to exercise the most arbitrary and dictatorial power over both Lords and Commons. Some of the members they obliged to take oaths, that they would vote for the repeal of the Act passed last year, for granting liberty of conscience to the Roman Catholics; and almost every one they obliged to put blue cockades in their hats, and cry out, "No Popery"--- "No Popery." It happened, we believe, rather by accident than design, that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, received most interruption from them. They stopped the Archbishop of York, and grossly insulted him. They next seized on the Lord President of the Council, whom they pushed about in the rudest manner, and kicked violently on the legs. Lord Mansfield was also daringly abused, and traduced to his face. They stopped Lord Stormont's carriage, and great numbers of them got upon the wheels, box, &c. taking the most impudent liberties with his Lordship, who was, as it were, in their possession for near half an hour; and would not, perhaps, have so soon got away, had not a gentleman jumped into

into his Lordship's carriage, and, by haranguing the mob, persuaded them to desist. The Duke of Northumberland was much ill treated, and had his pocket picked of his watch. The Bishop of Litchfield had his gown torn. The Bishop of Lincoln's wheels of his carriage were taken off, and his Lordship almost by miracle escaped any personal damage. The Earl of Hillsborough and Lord Townsend, came down together in the carriage of the former, who was known by the mob, and most grossly insulted. His Lordship would have felt their fury more, had not Lord Townsend, whom some of them recollected, and professed a friendship for, been with him: as it was, they were both greatly pushed about, and sent into the House without their bags, and with their hair hanging loose on their shoulders. Lords Willoughby de Brooke, Lord Boston, and Lord Ashburnham, were extremely roughly handled; the two latter were in the hands of the mob, and were buffeted about, not only with an indecent and unwarrantable freedom, but with a merciless and unmanly severity, for a considerable time. Lord St. John, Lord Dudley, and many other Lords, were insulted and personally ill-treated. Welbore Ellis, Esq. was pursued by the mob, to the Guildhall, Westminster, the windows of which building they broke all to pieces, and when they found

Mr.

Mr. Ellis, handled him very roughly. They broke the front glass of Lord Trentham's vis-a-vis, and were extremely insulting to his Lordship, whom they detained in his carriage a considerable time. The avenues of the House of Commons were so filled with them, from the outer door up to the very door of the House, (which latter they twice attempted to force open) that it was with the utmost difficulty, the Members got in or out of the House. They attempted, in like manner, to force their way into the House of Peers; but by the good management of Sir Francis Molyneux, and the proper exertion of the door-keepers, under his direction, all the passages from the street door, and round the House, were kept clear.

The Sardinian chapel in Duke-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, was this night forcibly entered by a riotous set of people, who called themselves Protestants; and entirely gutted it, the contents of which they set on fire in the street afore said.

A party of the guards soon after arrived, and apprehended thirteen of the Rioters, who were conducted to the Savoy for examination the next morning. The populace also forced their way into the house and chapel belonging to Count Haslang, the Bavarian Minister, which they also plundered and destroyed. Very considerable depredations

predations were also committed in Moorfields, and the neighbourhood thereof.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3d, 1780.

THIS morning a vast concourse of people assembled in Covent-Garden, to see the Rioters brought up for examination at Sir John Fielding's. The prisoners were escorted from the Savoy by a strong party of the third regiment of foot guards, and on their arrival at the office in Bow-Street,

Michael Bryant, a painter and glazier, apprentice to Mr. Sinclair, in Hart-Street, was the first examined; and the evidence against him went only to prove that he was found near the chapel; but not seen to commit any outrage.

John Twycrofs was next examined; and Mess. Clark and Prothero, belonging to the Public Office in Bow-Street, deposed that they took him coming out of the chapel.

William Reeves, a waiter at the Two Blue Posts, Covent-Garden, was put to the bar, when Mr. Rainsforth, the King's Tallow-chandler, deposed that he, with the assistance of the military power, took charge of several persons, which they were
escorting

escorting to the Savoy, when they met Reeves in Little Duke-Street, without a hat, whilst he was spiriting up the populace to attempt a rescue, upon which they secured him among the rest.

Thomas Robinson, a carpenter, was the next examined.—A serjeant in the guards deposed, that he received orders to take into custody all persons who were found near the chapel; in consequence of which he seized the prisoner, but did not see him any ways outrageous.

Isaac Hemmaway, a taylor, was seized by a serjeant and corporal of the guards, for being in the chapel whilst it was on fire.

Samuel Ruddle, a carpenter, was taken coming out of the chapel door.

John Vickers, a printer, was taken into custody inside of the chapel, and defied the soldiers to detain him.

John Bannywood, a coach painter, was detected making his escape out of the chapel, upon which a corporal putting his bayonet to his breast wounded him.

John Reynolds, a faddler, was seized for striking Rainsforth, the tallow-chandler, with a stick, by which means a person that had before been taken, made his escape. M'Manus, a constable,

stable, deposed, that he saw Reynolds strike Rainsforth.

Joseph Lind, apprentice to Mr. Maberley, coach-painter, in Long Acre, was next examined, when Mr. Maberly, a coach-maker, in Long Acre, and Mr. Rainsforth deposed, That a person, whom they had taken into custody, having escaped from them, they determined to take the next person they found, which proved to be the above young man, whom they saw burn a folio book in the chapel, and attempt to burn a velvet cushion.

Thomas Inwood, a footman to Mr. Mayo, of Queen-Street.

John Beardmore, a founder, and John Pullen, a coach-harness maker, were severally put to the bar, and the evidence against them deposed, that they were found near the chapel; but nothing material to their prejudice appeared. They were all committed to Clerkenwell Prison, except Reeves, who gave bail for his appearance.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4th, 1780.

THE Rioters were this evening employed in conveying away the remains of the houses, which they had nearly demolished, from the

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scene of action, to an adjoining and open part of Moorfields, where they committed them to the flames. A Romish chapel and school, together with three houses in that neighbourhood, inhabited by Papists, were almost levelled to the ground. During this scene of confusion, a woman imprudently ventured into the middle of the throng, when a young child accidentally fell out of her arms, and was crushed to death. Beds, blankets, chairs, tables, and much of every kind of furniture were burnt. Of books, crucifixes, images, and religious relics, a great quantity were consumed. Parties of horse and foot guards were on the spot; and it must be confessed, that they watched the motions of the multitude with that decent kind of temper, which, when once lost, may be succeeded by consequences as fatal to the welfare of society, as they are repugnant to the meaning and spirit of our laws.

The Mob continued all night very riotous in Ropemakers-Alley, Moorfields; they burned every thing they could find in the chapel, school-house, and dwelling-houses belonging to the Roman Catholic people; they took every piece of wood they could find, and burned it, the roof of the buildings not escaping. They pulled down a house belonging to the Roman Catholic

Catholic schoolmaster, in Moorfields, in about one hour, which, when done, some thousands went to the Roman Catholic school, in Charles Square, Hoxton, where they behaved in a very riotous manner. Guards were placed at the Sardinian and Bavarian Ambassadors chapels night and day.

MONDAY, JUNE 5th, 1780.

A PRIVY Council was held this morning on the subject of the present Disturbances, and the lawless proceedings of the Mob, as well in respect to their violences on the chapels of the foreign Ministers, as to their indecent and unruly behaviour to other persons, and in other places. The result of the determinations of this most august meeting, was that a Proclamation should instantly be issued, offering a reward of Five Hundred Pounds to those who would discover, and give such testimony as should bring to conviction, the person or persons principally concerned in destroying and setting fire to the chapel of the Sardinian Ambassador, and injuring that of the Bavarian Ambassador on Friday evening. That a commission be made out, authorising certain persons, therein named, to bring to trial, without

delay, those who should be charged as principals in the late and present riots, in order that by making an immediate example of the most heinous offenders, future disturbances may be prevented, and the lives of thousands saved.

A large Mob suddenly attacked the house of Sir George Savile, in Leicester Fields, made a forcible entry, and gutted it of best part of the furniture, which they piled up in the street, and set fire to; a party of the horse guards being sent for, the Mob dispersed, but the furniture was consumed.

The house of Mr. Rainsforth, tallow-chandler, in Clare-Street, Clare-Market, was also set fire to, and was burnt furiously almost to the ground.

About half past ten at night, a party of people collected before the house of Mr. Maberley, coach painter, in Little Queen-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, which they demolished, both before and behind, destroying a fine front lately erected to his shop.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6th, 1780.

THE the populace, distinguished by their blue cockades as on Friday, again beset both Houses

House of Parliament. About half past one o'clock, several parties of light horse stationed themselves near the Parliament House, and the avenues leading to the House of Commons were lined with the foot guards; the doors of Westminster hall were shut, and it was with great difficulty that any Members could get admittance to the House: the carriages of such Members as did not think themselves obnoxious, were marked on the panels, "No Popery," and the Member's name. About three o'clock, Lord Sandwich attempted to go down to the House, attended by six of the light horse, but could get no farther than the corner of Bridge-Street, when the populace attacked him, and insisted on his turning back, which his Lordship refusing, the windows of his chariot were broke, and several stones thrown at him; the light horse attending him were put to flight, and his Lordship was forced to drive back, with all imaginable speed, to the Admiralty.

Notice of the above being given to Justice Hyde, who paraded among the foldiers on horseback; he instantly ordered a troop of the light horse to attend him, and proceeded to escort back Lord Sandwich: Mr. Hyde made use of several very imprudent expressions, which exasperated the populace, and they immediately detached

tached a party to wreak their vengeance on his house, in Little St. Martin's Lane, which they instantly did, by demolishing every fixture, and burning the furniture in the street.

Lord Sandwich did not think proper to return, notwithstanding a whole troop of horse offered to escort him.

The Populace now became very clamorous, many of them got furnished with large sticks and other defensive weapons; upon this, considerable reinforcements of the life guards, horse grenadiers, light horse, and foot guards were sent for, and on their arrival, the life guards placed themselves on both sides of Parliament-Street, and Palace Yard; the narrow pass between Old Palace Yard and the House of Commons was completely guarded as follows; the horse grenadiers in front, a party of light horse next, the foot guards with bayonets fixed, and strong parties of horse grenadiers, and light horse behind; by these means, New Palace Yard, and as far up as Abingdon Street, were entirely in possession of the soldiers, and no person, except Members of Parliament, were suffered to pass. The soldiers in general, behaved extremely well; and we did not see any mischief done, except one person being cut by the sword of a light horseman, who was irritated by receiving a severe blow from a large billet of wood.

wood. The populace, from about six o'clock, were very peaceable; and when the House of Commons broke up, Lord George Gordon came to the corner of Bridge-Street, and told the people the proceedings of the House, and advised them to depart quietly. The horses of his chariot were immediately taken off, and he was drawn away in triumph, amidst the loud acclamations of the numerous persons that were assembled.

About six o'clock, different parties filed off in detachments, and directed their march for Newgate, where they appeared in the most formidable numbers, and immediately demanded the release of the persons taken in the Sardinian Ambassador's chapel, on Friday last. This demand was necessarily refused, and a most resolute attack was immediately made on a building, apparently much too strong to have been forced by a body of men without arms, or implements adequate to such a task. Mr. Akerman's house was forced, the greater part of his furniture brought out, which was piled up against the principal gate of the prison, and set fire to; but as its massy substance was plated with iron, and sluiced with water from within, the fire did not communicate. Mr. Akerman's house soon after appeared in flames, which reached to the chapel in a few minutes, and it was evident that the whole prison would soon be involved in the

the general conflagration. The prisoners now perceiving hopes of recovering their liberty, refused to submit to any authority. They broke through several massy doors leading to the Sessions-House. This passage soon became the only means of escape from the flames. The cells, in which the condemned prisoners were inclosed, were broke open, though, from their prodigious strength, they would, on any common occasion, have been deemed impregnable. The fire having now communicated to the department of the prison in which the debtors were confined, a general and very unexpected gaol delivery was effected: and this immense fabric, which cost £140,000 in building, soon appeared a heap of ruins.

The value of the pictures destroyed at Mr. Akerman's house, at Newgate, is estimated at two thousand pounds, and the wines and liquors five hundred.

Mr. Akerman received no hurt in saving his own life, and that of his family, when his house and the gaol of Newgate were set on fire.

The cellars under Mr. Akerman's house were emptied, and the liquors of all kinds brought up in pails and hats, and drank in the streets.

Mr. George Rous's house in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, was also entirely demolished.

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The populace about ten o'clock went to Bow Street, to the house of Sir John Fielding, and cried out to the neighbours, who were all up in their windows with lights in their hands, "Put out your lights," which they mistaking for illuminating, every body ran with confusion to obey; but the populace, with a remarkable steadiness, went under each window, very coolly informing them, it was for them to take away their lights. This being instantly complied with, the attack upon Sir John Fielding's house regularly began.

They first tore up the iron pallisadoes before the door, and with those soon forced open the street door. They then entered the house with lighted candles, and after breaking all the windows, and taking out the frames, regularly gutted every room in the house, and threw the furniture out of the windows, which they instantly set fire to. The neighbours, on this, were in great consternation, not knowing where the flames would communicate: but so cautious were the populace of doing any mischief to any body else, that not a single pane of glass was so much as broke in the houses on each side Sir John's. The fire likewise, when it became violent in one place, they separated in another, by which means, and

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the assistance of an engine, which played up to the front of the houses, the fire was prevented from spreading, or doing any mischief.

Every moveable in Sir John's house was consumed about three o'clock, when the Mob separated very quietly.

The prisoners in Clerkenwell were released; and there appeared to be a disposition to throw open every prison in the metropolis.

The Ship Alehouse, in Duke-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, was also demolished, on account of their suffering mass to be said there on Sunday last.

The house of Mr. Mayon, in Bunhill-Row, was gutted by the Mob, and all the furniture, &c. burnt.

The Magistrates who were sitting at Hicks's-Hall, retreated precipitately, after securing the effects.

The populace also made a very violent attack upon the military posted at the end of Downing-Street, to defend the house of Lord North, but were repelled, though not till several lives were lost; and much mischief occasioned.

About ten o'clock, the cities of London and Westminster were generally illuminated; to effect which purpose, detached parties paraded the streets.

The

The guards, both horse and foot, were divided into a great number of different detachments, as danger was apprehended in various quarters; and we are happy to find, that the military every where behaved with great coolness and temper.

At eleven o'clock, the city trained bands received orders to beat to arms immediately, and to give notice to every house-keeper to hold themselves in readiness on the drum's beating, to march to such place as should be necessary, in case of any further disturbances.

About eleven o'clock, a very large body attacked Earl Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury-Square, the furniture of which took them a long time destroying. In this employment they were sometimes disturbed by a detachment of horse and foot soldiers, who appeared and retired again, till another party came to the spot, attended by a Justice, who ordered the men to fire. This being done, they killed four men and a woman, besides dangerously wounding several others. After this, the mob set the house on fire, when there being two engines arrived, the firemen refused to play till the soldiers were removed. This being complied with, the Mob would not suffer them to play till it was reduced to ashes; but did not hinder them from playing on Mr. Baron Hotham's house, which was thus preserved.

Lord Mansfield's loss is estimated at 30,000*l.* as every book of his valuable library, which cost him 10,000*l.* was burnt; among which were a collection of the choicest manuscripts ever known in the possession of an individual. His fine collection of pictures shared the same fate.

The note books, to the number of 200, of Lord Mansfield, in his Lordship's hand writing, were consumed at the same time, which is an irreparable loss to the Gentlemen of the Bar.

Lord and Lady Mansfield escaped but a few minutes before the rioters broke open and entered the house.

This morning, the young men taken up on Friday were re-examined at Sir John Fielding's, when they were all discharged except four, viz. Lind, Inwood, Bannywood, and Twycrofs.

At the same time one Bund, a blacksmith, a German, was examined. During the riot at Count Haslang's chapel, in Warwick-Street, on Friday evening, this person was observed by one Elizabeth Canning, to be carrying several loads of furniture, &c. from the Count's chapel. She followed him, and saw him enter with it into a house in Swallow-Street, and came back, and informed the Count's servants of what she had seen.

They went to a Mr. Hyde, who called on Mr Miles, the constable, and went to the said house
where

where Bund entered : after knocking a good while at the door, they were admitted by his wife. On searching the house, several pieces of furniture belonging to the Count's chapel were found in it, particularly part of the antependium that hangs before the altar; several pieces of one of the doors, chairs, &c. which the Count's servant swore to be his master's property; and some of the chairs, cushions, &c. were his own.

He carried off upwards of seven loads. The property being sworn to, and Mrs. Canning swearing to the identity of his person, the parties were bound over to prosecute. He is an old man.

Bund in his defence said, He found the chapel effects in the street; that he took them home only for safety, and that he meant to wait on Count Haflang in the morning, who would undoubtedly reward him.

The parties were likewise bound over to prosecute the other four, who were found in and contiguous to the chapel in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

In the course of the re-examination it appeared, that two or three of them were Catholics. Justice Wright very wisely observed, that he feared none of the ringleaders were secured, all the young men having excellent characters, and having been at work all day.

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They were escorted to Newgate, about four o'clock on Monday, by a detachment of foot guards.

The Court of Aldermen met this day at Guildhall at nine o'clock, to consider what necessary steps were proper to be taken to put a stop to the riots and disturbances that had been in Ropemakers Alley, Moorfields; the Lord Mayor having received two letters from Lord Stormont and Lord Hillsborough, Secretaries of State, concerning thereof; and the Aldermen having overnight been desired to require the attendance of their peace officers at Guildhall, on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock. The two Marshals were directed to divide their constables, and send 100 to Ropemakers-Alley, relieving them every six hours, till further orders, and to station the others in proper places; and the Court recommended it to the Lord Mayor to take the most effectual method to prevent any riots or tumults within this City, as his Lordship should think proper, and then broke up.

WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th, 1780.

THIS day there was a Levee at St. James's, his Majesty and all the Ministers of State and Foreign Ministers, &c. &c. were present, and broke up before two o'clock. A council was afterwards held, at the breaking up of which, orders were given to the several Officers of the foot and horse guards, to exert their own discretion in quelling any future outrages of the Mob, without any controul of the civil power : a Proclamation was issued, assigning as a reason for the measure above stated, that the country being in a state of Treason and Rebellion, his Majesty is reduced to the disagreeable necessity of exerting his prerogative in this manner.

The yeomen of the guards, marshalmen, and all his Majesty's domestics at St. James's, and the Queen's Palace, were, by the King's orders, to be on duty all night, and furnished with arms to repel any attempt of violence.

Summonses were issued for a Council to be held as last night at St. James's Palace.

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The following Proclamation appeared in the
Tuesday's London Gazette :

By the KING.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to Us, that a great number of persons, in consequence of advertisements or hand bills, inciting them thereto, did, on Friday last, the second of this instant, June, assemble in a riotous and tumultuous manner, in St. George's Fields, in the County of Surry, from whence they proceeded in several bodies to Palace Yard, Westminster, surrounded both Houses of Parliament, and possessed themselves of the avenues to the same, (the said Houses of Parliament being then sitting) where they continued in a riotous and tumultuous manner, committing great outrages and violence against several of our subjects, and feloniously taking money from them; after which, in the evening of the same day, they insulted and attacked

tacked the houses of some of the Public Ministers of foreign Princes and States residing at our Court, and broke into, spoiled, and set Fire to chapels, which in every civilized country, are allowed to such Public Ministers, for the free exercise of the religion of their country, to the great scandal and offence of all truly pious and good Protestants : We, therefore, in order that the reproach of so frantic and atrocious an outrage against the precepts of religion, as well as the obligation of all laws, may not remain, a disgrace to our kingdom, but may be confined to the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the said outrage, and that they may be brought to speedy and condign punishment; and that such dangerous and wicked practices may hereafter be prevented, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to publish and declare our resolution to put the laws in force against such offences : And we do hereby enjoin and require all justices of the peace; sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables, and other our loving subjects, to be aiding and assisting, to the utmost of their power in suppressing such illegal and tumultuous assemblies, and in detecting, apprehending, and bringing to justice the persons concerned in assembling or instigating the same,

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and guilty of any of the violences above-mentioned: And for the better detection of the persons who were concerned in the outrages committed at the houses of the said Public Ministers, we are graciously pleased to promise, that if any person shall discover any other person or persons, who, directly or indirectly, were concerned in pulling down, or beginning to pull down, or in setting fire to the chapel of any Public Minister, so as that the person or persons discovered may be prosecuted for the same, such discoverer shall have and receive, as a reward, upon conviction of such offender or offenders, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, and also our gracious pardon for the said offence, in case the person making such discovery shall himself be liable to be prosecuted for the same, except the person who first broke into, or began to pull down or set fire to the said chapels. And the Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of our Exchequer, are hereby required to make payment of the said rewards accordingly.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the fifth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, in the twentieth year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

About

About one o'clock this morning, the Mob went to the Fleet Prison, and demanded the gates to be opened, which the keepers were obliged to do, or they would have set fire to it. They were then proceeding to demolish the prison, but the prisoners expostulating with them, and begging that they would give them time to remove their goods, they readily condescended, and gave them a day for that purpose, in consequence of which the prisoners were removing all this day out of that place : some of the prisoners were in for life.

This day between two and three o'clock, a large detachment of the military, marched to the Bank, some of which were posted in the yard, and the rest, horse and foot, guarded the outside, both in Threadneedle-Street, and Bartholomew Lane, when all was quiet till about eight o'clock, at which time a large body of the Mob, after having destroyed the furniture, and part of the house of Mr. Mollineux, pastry-cook, in Cornhill, adjourned to the Bank, where growing outrageous, the soldiery fired, on which they retired, but returning about ten o'clock, were again fired on, and what was very astonishing, but four or five were killed, and three wounded.

Two public houses in Long Lane, Southwark, the one the Sign of Simon the Tanner, and

the other the Ship, were both set on fire, with design, as was said, of opening an avenue to a part of the New Gaol.

A Court of Common Council was held this night, when the Lord Mayor acquainted them, That the cause of calling them together was the Riots and Tumults existing in the City, desiring to have their advice therein. The King's Proclamation, and several letters from the Secretaries of State were read. The Court unanimously came to the following Resolutions: That the Sheriffs of London be desired to raise the Posse Comitatus immediately, and to pursue with the Lord Mayor and other Magistrates of this City, the most effectual legal means for restoring the public peace. That the thanks of the Court, be given to the Military Association, for the offer of their services to restore the peace of this City, and that it be recommended to the Sheriffs of this City, to accept of their offer. That the Sheriffs of London be requested to take the military force under their command, and endeavour to particularly protect the Mansion-house, Guildhall, Bank of England, or any other place that is in danger. That the thanks of this Court be given to the officers of the Militia of the City of London, for the voluntary offer of their services, and that they be requested
to

to put themselves under the direction of the Sheriffs of London.

The Sheriffs of London, waited on his Majesty at the Queen's House, with a message from the Lord Mayor, desiring farther assistance of troops to protect the public buildings as well as the property of individuals from the fury of the Rioters,

About seven o'clock, the Privy Council issued an edict for putting the Cities of London and Westminster under Martial Law, and Lord Amherst, as Commander in Chief, received orders to make such a disposition of the military, as seemed most conducive to put an end to the present alarming insurrection.

This morning, upwards of five hundred soldiers were placed all day in Guildhall, to be in readiness, should any attempt be made upon the Bank, which was much talked of, and so apprehensive was the Governor of the Tower, of an attempt being made to plunder that grand arsenal of stores, that he ordered every necessary precaution to be taken to prevent a measure, which would be attended with such fatal consequences.

A prodigious number of soldiers were stationed at the Mansion-House, and parts adjacent; the populace from Cheapside attempting to pass towards Cornhill, were desired to desist; which they not

not complying with, the guards fired. This irritated the multitude, and they again made several attempts to pass, which were as often repulsed by the soldiers firing. The fatal consequences of this melancholy affair were, that a very considerable number were killed and wounded.

The populace also set at liberty, every person confined in the King's Bench, New Gaol, and Surry Bridewell; and in the afternoon and evening, set fire to the prisons, which were entirely consumed, as was that of the Fleet Prison, the same evening.

The house of Mr. Langdale, distiller, the bottom of Holborn-Hill, was entirely consumed, and several other houses in the neighbourhood shared the same fate. After which, the populace proceeded to another house of Mr. Langdale's in Holborn, between Fetter-Lane and Barnard's-Inn-Gate, which they also set on fire.

A poor watchman, of St. Andrew's parish, Holborn, was so unfortunate as to have his bedding consumed by the populace, who imagined that it belonged to Mr. Langdale, and that the watchman was clandestinely conveying it from the house of the former.

This evening the Toll-Houses at Black-friars Bridge were both demolished.

The

The house of a Pawnbroker in Golden-Lane, was pulled down, and the goods burnt in Old-Street-Road.

The house of Mr. Maberly, currier, in Little Queen-Street, Lincoln's - Inn - Fields, was also demolished in resentment for his having been instrumental in securing one of the rioters.

The dwelling house of Mr. Molloy, a silk-weaver, and a Catholic, near Moorfields, is reduced to ashes. The military came, but, perceiving the populace too formidable, retired.

The houses of Mr. Neale, a shoemaker, in Princes-Street, Little Turnstile, Holborn, and of Mr. Bovis, keeper of a chandler's-shop, in New Turnstile, are destroyed. Both of these persons were Papists.

They also destroyed the house of one Foster, a publican, at the corner of Princes-Street, Little Turnstile, Holborn; who is said to have permitted the celebration of private mass, in a large room, fitted up for that purpose.

Mr. Justice Willes's coachman, in going to Westminster, gave some offence to the Mob, who, without ceremony, took the Judge out of the coach, and rolled the coachman in the dirt.

Justice Wilmot's house, on Bethnal-Green,
and

and his office in Worship-Street, Shoreditch, were destroyed.

Justice Hyde's house at Islington, was likewise destroyed.

So alarmed were the inhabitants of Westminster, of both Houses of Parliament being destroyed, that every person near the same moved off all their valuable goods; and

Mr. Hatfield, Clerk of the House of Commons, in consequence of the above alarm, moved all the Journals and other books belonging to the House.

About two o'clock in the morning, a large detachment of foot guards were sent off to the Exchange, Westminster, to guard that place,

A great number of people went to the house of Mr. Malby, a silk-weaver in Moorfields, destroyed all his furniture, and pulled his house down to the ground.

A number of persons also went to the house of Mr. Charlton, a chymist in Coleman-Street, and threw all the furniture out of the windows, which they carried away in carts to Moorfields, and burnt, and afterwards pulled the inside of the house down. The horse and foot were sent for, but came too late to be of any service.

In the afternoon, about four hundred of the second and third regiments of foot-guards were sent for, and posted in the Royal Exchange, in case any disturbance should happen in that neighbourhood.

The foot-guards were placed at Wood-Street and the Poultry Compters.

Horse and foot guards were also placed at the Excise and the Post Offices, to prevent any disturbances.

In their attempt on the Poultry Compter, they they were resisted by the military, and two or three were killed.

The prisoners in Clerkenwell Bridewell and New Prison, were set at liberty, all but one, who being confined for murder, was declared to be an improper object of their charity. They would let no murderers loose on the world.

There were, in the course of the day, many lesser calamities; and at twelve o'clock at night, the streets were in the utmost uproar and confusion.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs kept continually patrolling the streets of this city, and wherever they found any number of persons assembled, talked and reasoned with them, and they very peaceably dispersed.

The officers of the fix regiments of the city militia summoned every house-keeper in the city, either to send a man, or be under arms themselves, by notice of the beat of drum; but the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs taking it into consideration, countermanded the order, as they were of opinion that it would be attended with bad consequences.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8th, 1780.

THIS morning the following Proclamation was announced to the Public, it having been resolved upon the preceding evening by the Privy Council:

By the KING.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a great number of disorderly Persons have assembled themselves together in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and have
been

been guilty of many acts of Treason and Rebellion, having made an assault on the Gaol of Newgate, set loose the Prisoners confined therein, and set fire to and destroyed the said Prison: And whereas houses are now pulling down in several parts of our cities of London and Westminster, and Liberties thereof, and Fires kindled for consuming the materials and furniture of the same, whereby it is become absolutely necessary to use the most effectual means to quiet such Disturbances, to preserve the lives and properties of individuals, and to restore the Peace of the Country: We therefore, taking the same into our most serious consideration, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby strictly charging and exhorting all our loving Subjects to preserve the Peace, and to keep themselves, their servants and apprentices, quietly within their respective dwellings, to the end that all well-disposed persons may avoid those mischiefs which the continuance of such Riotous Proceedings may bring upon the Guilty: And as it is necessary, from the circumstances before-mentioned, to employ the military force, with which we are by law entrusted, for the immediate suppression of such Rebellious and Traiter-

ous Attempts, now making against the Peace and Dignity of our Crown, and the safety of the lives and properties of our Subjects, we have therefore issued the most direct and effectual orders to all our Officers, by an immediate exertion of their utmost force to repress the same, of which all Persons are to take Notice.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Seventh Day of June, One thousand seven hundred and eighty, in the twentieth Year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

Before three o'clock several thousands troops arrived in town, amongst whom were the following regiments :

South Hants,	Col. Sir Richard Worley.
North Hants,	Duke of Chandos.
Harts,	Lord Cranborne.
Northumberland,	Lord Algernon Percy.
Northampton	Earl of Suffex.

A detachment of the military was posted at the Lord Chancellor's house in Great Ormond-Street, to protect his Lordship, who was very ill.

A considerable body of the military were doing duty at Lambeth palace, to protect the Arch-

Archbishop from the resentment of the populace.

A strong party of the guards were also placed in the Exchequer Chambers, for the protection of the Duke of Newcastle,

This day one Hyde, formerly a cornfactor, and a man of very loose character, was apprehended, and committed to the Tower, on the evidence of Mr. Akerman, as the very man who had demanded the keys of Newgate of him, and also appeared as a principal leader in the Riot—A youth, who proves to be an apprentice to a book-binder, was also apprehended, and committed on the evidence of a gentleman who had seen him active in throwing out Mr. Akerman's pictures, and other furniture.

A number of the Rioters, nearly one hundred, were apprehended by a party of soldiers, in attempting to set fire to the cells of Newgate, the only part belonging to that building which escaped the fury of the flames the preceding evening, and confined them in the Poultry Compter.

The burning of the Fleet Prison, the King's-Bench Prison in St. George's Fields, the Prison called the Borough Clink, in Tooley-Street, the New Bridewell, in St. George's Fields, on
Wednesday

Wednesday evening, all being on fire at the same time, together with the other conflagrations, afforded from every point of view one of the most dismal and painful spectacles ever exhibited in or near this metropolis.

Four or five persons who were smoking and drinking on the top of the King's-Bench Prison, while the lower part of the building was on fire, were obliged all of them to jump, and were all received in blankets, fortunately without any hurt.

The following very proper hand-bill, was this day circulated through the City :

“ IT is earnestly requested of all peaceable
 “ and well-disposed Persons, as well Protestants
 “ associated as others, that they will abstain
 “ from wearing BLUE COCKADES, as these
 “ ensigns are now assumed by a set of miscreants
 “ whose purpose is to burn this City, and plunder
 “ its inhabitants; and who wish, by distributing
 “ amongst better-disposed persons, and prevailing
 “ on them to wear these marks and distinctions,
 “ to screen themselves from the detestation
 “ and punishment due to their enormous crimes.

“ And it is farther recommended to all tradesmen
 “ and masters of families, not to employ or
 “ retain

“retain in their service; any persons who distinguish themselves by wearing blue cockades.”

Ten waggons, loaded with baggage and military stores, came to town through White-Chapel from the country.

This morning 500 of the Hampshire Militia, arrived in town from Banbury. The above regiment had but just marched into the aforesaid town, to encamp for the summer, when they received orders to return to London. They never halted on their march; and were immediately on their arrival at the Horse-guards, sent on duty into the City.

The inhabitants of the city in general, animated by the example of the regulars, yesterday began to arm; and last night they divided themselves into parties, and paraded different districts of each ward. Mr. Thorp of the Globe Tavern, at the head of a chosen set, kept watch in St. Bride's parish the whole evening, going round that part of the Ward of Farringdon Without, at every hour's distance. This example was a noble support to the military, and the individuals who have suggested the plan, and take part in its execution, not only deserve the most grateful thanks from their neighbours, but merit the warmest encomiums from the public in general.

The

The gentlemen of the Inns of Court have, with a most laudable spirit, armed themselves, and last night, as well as on Wednesday evening, kept watch within the walls of their respective societies.

The principal inhabitants of the Borough of Southwark, patroled the streets on horseback, and on foot, to the number of near three thousand, in order to prevent the depredations of the lawless mobs, who, of late, have so shamefully disturbed the peace thereof.

They have formed themselves into parties, to continue that line of conduct every evening, until order is restored; which must be the wish of every good member of society.

Many of the inhabitants of the respective wards of this city, having provided themselves with fire-arms, particularly in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, paraded the streets along with the military all the following night, and, by the help of links, picked up many stragglers of the Rioters. The public thanks on this, as well as on many former occasions, are due to Alderman Wilkes, for his spirited conduct and advice.

The inhabitants of the little parish of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, assembled in vestry, and unanimously resolved, each man with his servants, to defend his own house, and those of their neighbours.

bours, against all lawless and rebellious invaders; and accordingly, at nine o'clock the same evening, every man mounted guard to the number of five hundred, each at his own door, till four yesterday morning; and have resolved to pursue the same plan, till the present troubles have subsided.

A meeting was held at the Half-moon, Cheap-side, of the inhabitants of Farringdon Ward Within, to consider of proper means for supporting the civil and military power in his tumultuous times, and preserving the peace of the said Ward. After many proposals from several respectable inhabitants, it was at last Resolved; That the Alderman, Deputy, and Common Council, should assemble at the Half-moon for the evening, or as late as necessary, in order to give proper information of any tumult or attack in the Ward, to the military, who were stationed in St. Paul's Church-yard, for the purpose of keeping the peace of the city; and at the same time, several of the inhabitants agreed to go round with the constables, either with or without the military, to disperse the Rioters, in case they attempted an attack on any part of the Ward.

After this it was Resolved, That the military have not only every assistance and information in the power of the inhabitants, for preserving the peace, but that they should be properly accom-

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modated

modated and entertained, at the expence of the Ward, and the following Resolutions were immediately agreed on, viz.

1st. "That a table be ordered for the officers attending the military forces, now lodged in St. Paul's Church-yard, for preserving the peace of this city, at a tavern contiguous to the said church, and the expences defrayed by the inhabitants of the Ward of Farringdon Within."

2d. "That a pound of meat and a pound of bread, with two pints of porter, be given every day to each private man in the said corps, under the direction of their officers."

3d. "That the said allowance, both as to officers and men, be continued as long as the military remain in the said ward; and as St. Paul's Church, where the soldiers lay in and about, is situated in two Wards, viz. Farringdon Within and Castle Baynard, it was Resolved, That if the other Ward, Castle Baynard, does not agree (of which there was little doubt) to make the expence a joint concern, it was unanimously agreed, that the Ward of Farringdon Within, should be at the whole expence."

The meeting broke up at six o'clock, when bread, cheefe, and porter, were ordered them by the worthy Deputy that evening.

At

At eight o'clock, the Reverend Dr. Douglas, one of the Residentiaries of St. Paul's, waited upon the officers, and shewed them into several apartments of the church, which were allotted them for their accommodation and entertainment; and by way of welcoming such agreeable company, as the military has really proved to be to this tumultuous city, the Doctor ordered a handsome supper from an adjoining tavern, which the officers, some of the principal inhabitants, and the Rev. Doctor sat down to, under the great western portico. The light horse were assembled within the rails in the front of the church, and every man had some cold meat and porter given him.

At eleven o'clock two rockets were let off, which were construed to be signals of all being quiet.

The remains of several of the incendiaries were found in the ruins of Mr. Langdale's house on Holborn Bridge, and warehouses in Holborn. It is supposed that the parties being intoxicated, and not being able to get out, were suffocated by the smoke.

Many of the rioters of Long-Lane, Southwark, were killed by the military, and numbers taken and put into the New Gaol.

It is computed, that the total amount of the debts of the prisoners illegally set at liberty from

the Fleet Prison, something exceeds the sum of two hundred thousand pounds; and those from the King's Bench, about five hundred thousand : and several persons to the number of about fifty, late prisoners in the former place, resigned themselves to the Warden. And it is farther said, that all the prisoners in general, as well those late within as without, will be indulged with the rules of both places; or be allowed to follow their several occupations and employments, only appearing once a day, at places to be appointed near to the late aforesaid prisons.

This evening a body of the Rioters broke into the house of an eminent silk-dyer in Pearl-Street, Spital-Fields, and carried off upwards of four hundred pounds worth of silk.

Six regiments of militia are this day encamped on Hyde-Park: they are to be joined by several other regiments, which will make their number ten thousand men.

A circumstance which tended much to the restoration of public peace, was the positive instructions the military had, to oblige every person to desist from wearing a cockade. Two persons resisting the military in the execution of this order, were actually shot dead at noon day, in Leadenhall-Street: and such was the terror of this instance of the spirit of Government, that in
a few

a few hours afterwards, not a cockade was to be seen, though near forty thousand persons, distinguished by them, had, in the morning, paraded the public streets, with an insolence as unexampled as it was alarming.

Notwithstanding the military arrangements, twenty spunging houses were burnt down in the Borough by one o'clock. Even so soon as about eleven o'clock, a great number of people went to the Marshalsea, and began to pull it down; but before they could set fire to it, a military force arrived, and prevented their effecting their purpose. It is said that near thirty persons were killed on this occasion.

All public business was over in the city of London by three o'clock, and all the shops shut up by that time.

A detachment of horse and foot, took fifteen of the Rioters in the Fleet Prison ruins, put them into three coaches, and conducted them to the Savoy Prison.

Another party surprised a great number of the Rioters in the same place, some of whom they wounded, and took them all into custody.

The military then proceeded up Holborn, and treated all they found offending in the ruins there in the same manner.

The establishment of martial law furnished Government with powers so extensive, that the outrages of the multitude were in a great measure put a stop to. In the course of the day several regiments, both horse and foot, arrived in town, and encamped in Hyde-Park. Notwithstanding the precautions that were taken, however, a number of people assembled at Old Newgate, and had got into the cells, with an intention to set them on fire, when the military arrived, and about forty of them were conducted to the Tower. Several scuffles also happened in the afternoon and evening. The light horse cut and mangled many of the Rioters about St. Paul's Church-yard and Fleet-Market, and dispersed them wherever they appeared assembling. Strong guards were placed at every public building, while bodies of troops were placed in every quarter of the metropolis. Detachments were also appointed to patrol the streets. By these precautions there appeared a dawn of returning order and security.

FRIDAY

FRIDAY, JUNE 9th, 1780.

THIS morning at eleven o'clock, a Council was held at Lord Stormont's office in Cleveland-Row; it broke up at one o'clock, when the Lords in Admiralty went to St. James's, where his Majesty had a Levee: his Majesty retired to the closet soon after two, where a Cabinet Council was convened, to take into their serious consideration the most effectual means of securing the vile promoters of the late alarming commotions. In consequence of the above council, a warrant was issued by his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, directed to Mann and Staley, two of his Majesty's Messengers in ordinary, for the apprehending, and taken into safe custody, the Right Hon. Lord GEORGE GORDON. The Messengers on receiving their warrants, instantly repaired to his house in Welbeck-Street, and getting admittance, were introduced to his Lordship, whom they made immediately acquainted with the nature of their visit;—Lord George only replied,—“ If you are sure it is me you want, I am ready to attend you!” Upon which a hackney coach being previously got ready, and
a party

a party of the light horse having received orders to attend in an adjacent street, his Lordship was conducted safely by them, about six o'clock, to the Horse-guards.

The inhabitants in Welbeck-Street, collected about the carriage, and inveighed against him bitterly as the author of all the present calamities; to avoid which reproaches, he desired the blinds to be drawn up, which request the Messengers complied with.

A long examination took place in the War-Office, before the Lord President, Lord North, Lord Amherst, the Secretaries of State, and several other Lords of the Privy Council; and at half an hour after nine, Lord George Gordon was committed a close prisoner to the Tower. The guards that attended him were by far the greatest in number ever remembered to guard a state prisoner. A large party of infantry preceded in front, his Lordship following in a coach, in which were two officers; two soldiers rode behind the coach, and immediately followed General Carpenter's regiment of dragoons; after which came a colonel's guard of the foot guards, besides a party of the militia, which marched on each side of the coach. The cavalcade passed over Westminster-bridge, through
St.

St. George's Fields, the Borough, and so on to the Tower, where his Lordship alighted, seemingly in good spirits, about ten o'clock. His Lordship rested all night in the Governor's apartments.—The populace who attended on this occasion, conducted themselves with singular decorum.

When his Lordship was brought before the Council assembled at St. James's, he was examined concerning the purport of his various epistles, and particularly interrogated as to the nature of his own designs, and motives in writing them. He disclaimed all intentions of violating the public peace, and expressed the warmest attachment for the love of his country, but at the same time, vindicated his adherence to the cause he was concerned in, with astonishing ability and resolution. To the question, however, which which was frequently and forcibly put, by different Members of the Cabinet, how he could so far forget his dignity, as an immediate descendant of one of the first families of his country, and also a legislator of England, as to unite with a set of the lowest men in the kingdom, and to be instrumental in producing the shocking disorders, and irreparable injuries which had taken place? he only feebly replied, "That he had

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not

not foreseen these effects in all the degree to which they had extended ; did not mean them, and was sorry for them." But against this it was urged, " Why did he, in all his letters, convey an implied approbation of these disturbances, if such were his disposition of mind as he there represented ?" His Lordship made no good answer to this home-put observation. After he had undergone an examination of upwards of an hour at St. James's, he was then carried to the Horse-guards, where Lord Amherst sat in his capacity of Commander in Chief, and proceeded to a farther scrutiny into this business.

The following hand-bill was this day circulated through the city :

" NO FRENCH RIOTERS.

" THIS is to give notice, that it now appears, that the horrible Riots which have been committed in this City have been promoted by French money,—and to call upon all honest men to stand forth against Rioters who, under the cloak of religion, are wantonly destroying
" our

“ our property, and endeavouring to overset our
 “ happy constitution. If the French are suffered
 “ by these means to prevail, Popery will certain-
 “ ly be introduced, which we have no reason to
 “ fear from a British Parliament.”

The gentlemen of the armed Associations, both horse and foot, have added their services to those of the military now stationed in the City of London, and have not a little contributed, by their active efforts, to preserve the Peace so happily restored to the British capital.

Government have acted with singular, perhaps censurable, moderation with regard to the present Tumults in London and Westminster. They did not attempt even to shew the military till the measure became absolutely necessary ; and when they on Wednesday exercised the prerogative of the Crown, by putting the two Cities under martial law, the soldiers were privately instructed to try every lenient method of dispersing the Mobs that paraded the streets; and only when they would not retire in consequences of admonition and persuasion, to fire upon them.

The damage done to the stock, premises, and furniture of Mr. Molloy, silk-weaver in Spital-

Fields, is, besides that of his own particular loss, attended with the additional misfortune of throwing between thirty and forty journeymen out of business.

The idea of arming, has caught universally, and the inhabitants of the whole City are determined to shew themselves foes to riot and disorder.

One of the democratical tyrants, who had extorted money from the inhabitants of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, had the impudence to attempt walking through King-Street, but being recognized by a silk-mercator, who lives in the street, he was instantly secured, a corporal's guard was sent for from Somerset-house, and he was conveyed, all pale and trembling, to his fate in the Park.

Great obloquy is cast on the Magistracy in general, as well upon the Lord Mayor of London, Aldermen, &c. as upon the acting Justices of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster. However, general censure is in this case particularly unjust. In both cities, some of the Magistrates merit the warmest praise : We are sorry to add, that several of them deserve the public contempt for their scandalous timidity.

Among the Magistrates of London who were active in their endeavours to quell the late tumults,

mults, none were more zealous and assiduous than the Aldermen Wilkes and Pugh; and among the Justices of Peace in the Westminster commission, Mr. Wright and Mr. Addington, shewed themselves trusty officers, and did their duty in such a manner, as reflects credit on themselves.

Sir Watkin Lewis has taken a most active part in suppressing the riots and disturbances in the City of London, and has been up three nights; he prevailed twice on the populace, though it has since been burnt down, to quit Mr. Langdale's the distiller's, by representing to them the dreadful consequence of their proceeding, and the disgrace it would be to their cause. Immediately on receiving information that they were proceeding to destroy the Sessions-House, and had beat back a party of the horse, he sent to the Mansion House for a strong detachment of both horse and foot, which came just in time to prevent their carrying their design into execution, accompanied by the Aldermen Peckham, Saintbury and Hart.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, JUNE 10th, 1780.

THIS morning Mr. Akerman, giving some necessary directions about the repair of Newgate, to the workmen there employed, saw standing near him, a person of the name of Hyde, who had formerly been a prisoner in Newgate, and who had threatened Mr. Akerman on the very afternoon, towards the close of which, his property was destroyed, his house burnt, and the jail likewise set on fire. Mr. Akerman immediately collared him, and conveyed him to the Compter. As he passed along the streets, many persons congratulated Mr. Akerman on his having seized Hyde; all of them declaring, that they saw him active in the outrage committed on his property, and that of the public.

This day a young man, apprentice to Mr. Wood, bookbinder, in Warwick-Lane, was apprehended on a charge of having been a principal in destroying Mr. Akerman's furniture last Tuesday evening.

The Lord Mayor was this day under examination before the Council, when his Lordship read minutes of his conduct during the late tumults.

The

The preservation of the Bank was, in a great measure, owing to the activity and good conduct of the Chamberlain of London. Mr. Wilkes, plainly seeing the danger of a successful attack on the Bank to the national credit, as well as the peculiar and shocking injury such a circumstance would entail on numberless individuals, took the wisest measures to prevent it; and by his personal firmness, and judicious direction of the military, effected the very laudable object of his attention. We heartily wish we had it in our power to say that all the City Magistrates equally merit public applause.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes, whose conduct during the whole of last week, has done him the highest honour, and is really beyond praise, sat all day yesterday at the Globe Tavern in Fleet-Street, for the purpose of examining such persons as might be apprehended, on suspicion of their having been concerned in the late riots, and committing them to a place of security. Great part of the day was taken up in the examination of Moore, apprehended on Saturday; and some time after, his wife was taken up and examined. The Alderman left the Globe at half after ten, in order to perambulate the Ward, and see that all was safe. He sat again the whole of
this

this day at the Globe, for the farther execution of his judicial capacity.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes's conduct, has drawn on him the notice of his Majesty's Council, who extol it greatly.

The Reader is here informed that all noise and tumult is at this time happily subsided, therefore this Narrative will conclude with a Copy of the Petition, which was presented to his Majesty in behalf of the Roman Catholics; and an Abstract of the late Act of Parliament in their favour.

TO

TO THE
KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

*The humble Address of the Roman Catholic Peers
and Commoners of Great Britain.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Roman Catholic Peers and Commoners of your kingdom of Great Britain, most humbly hope that it cannot be offensive to the clemency of your Majesty's nature, or to the maxims of your just and wise government, that any part of your subjects should approach your royal presence, to assure your Majesty of the respectful affection which they bear to your person, and their true attachment to the civil constitution of their country; which having been perpetuated through all changes of religious opinions and establishments, has been at length perfected by that Revolution which has placed your Majesty's illustrious House on the throne of these kingdoms, and inseparably united your title to the crown with the laws and liberties of your people.

Our exclusion from many of the benefits of that constitution, has not diminished our reverence of

it. We behold with satisfaction the felicity of our fellow subjects; and we partake of the general prosperity which results from an institution so full of wisdom. We have patiently submitted to such restrictions and discouragements as the legislature thought expedient. We have thankfully received such relaxations of the rigour of the laws, as the mildness of an enlightened age, and the benignity of your Majesty's government, have gradually produced; and we submissively wait without presuming to suggest either time or measure, for such other indulgence, as those happy causes cannot fail in their own season to effect.

We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that our dissent from the legal establishment, in matters of Religion, is purely conscientious; that we hold no opinions adverse to your Majesty's government, or repugnant to the duties of good citizens: and we trust that this has been shewn more decisively by our irreproachable conduct for many years past, under circumstances of public discountenance and displeasure, than it can be manifested by any declaration whatever.

In a time of public danger, when your Majesty's subjects can have but one interest, and ought to have but one wish, and one sentiment, we humbly hope it will not be deemed improper to assure your Majesty of our unreserved affection to your government,

government, of our unalterable attachment to the cause and welfare of this our common country, and our utter detestation of the designs and views of any foreign power, against the dignity of your Majesty's crown, and the safety and tranquillity of your Majesty's subjects.

The delicacy of our situation is such, that we do not presume to point out the particular means by which we may be allowed to testify our zeal to your Majesty, and our wishes to serve our country; but we entreat, with leave, faithfully to assure your Majesty, that we shall be perfectly ready, on every occasion, to give such proofs of our fidelity, and the purity of our intentions, as your Majesty's wisdom and the sense of the nation shall at any time deem expedient.



A B S T R A C T

O F

An Act for relieving his Majesty's Subjects professing the Popish Religion from certain Penalties and Disabilities imposed on them by an Act, made in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of King William the Third,

INTITLED

An Act for the further Preventing the Growth of Popery.

THE Preamble to this Act sets forth, "That it is expedient to repeal certain provisions in an Act of the eleventh and twelfth Years of the Reign of William the Third, intituled, An Act for the further preventing the Growth of Popery; whereby certain Penalties and Disabilities are imposed on persons professing the Popish Religion." Therefore it is enacted that the following clauses in the said Act shall be repealed.

115.

1st. The prosecuting of Popish Bishops, Priests, or Jesuits.

2d. Imprisoning for life those Papists who keep schools, or take upon them the education or boarding of youth in this realm.

3d. The disabling Papists to inherit lands by descent; &c.

It farther enacts, That every person having or claiming any lands, &c. under titles not hitherto litigated, shall hold the same notwithstanding the said Act, provided that nothing extends to effect any action or suit now depending. Nor is it to extend to any person who shall not within six months after passing this Act, or coming of age, &c. take the following Oath.

I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Third, and Him will defend, to the utmost of my Power, against all Conspiracies and Attempts whatever that shall be made against His Person, Crown, or Dignity, and I will do my utmost Endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, all Treasons and traiterous Conspiracies which may be formed against Him or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost

utmost of my Power, the Succession of the Crown in His Majesty's Family, against any Person or Persons whatsoever; hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any Obedience or Allegiance unto the Person taking upon himself the Stile and Title of *Prince of Wales*, in the Lifetime of his Father, and who, since his Death, is said to have assumed the Stile and Title of *King of Great Britain*, by the Name of *Charles the Third*, and to any other Person claiming or pretending a Right to the Crown of those Realms; and I do swear, that I do reject and detest, as an unchristian and impious Position, That it is lawful to murder or destroy any Person or Persons whatsoever, for or under Pretence of their being Hereticks; and also that unchristian and impious Principle, That no Faith is to be kept with Hereticks: I further declare, that it is no Article of my Faith, and that I do renounce, reject, and abjure, the Opinion, That Princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by any Authority of the See of *Rome*, or by any Authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any Person whatsoever: and I do declare, that I do not believe that the Pope of *Rome*, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath,

or

or ought to have, any temporal or civil Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, or Pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this Realm. And I do solemnly, in the Presence of God, profess, testify and declare, That I do make this Declaration, and every Part thereof, in the plain and ordinary Sense of the words of this Oath ; without any Evasion, Equivocation, or mental Reservation whatever, and without any Dispensation already granted by the Pope, or any Authority of the See of *Rome*, or any Person whatever ; and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or Man, or absolved of this Declaration, or any Part thereof, although the Pope, or any other Persons or Authority whatsoever, shall dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null or void.

The Court of Chancery, Courts of Record at Westminster, Courts of Great Session in Wales, &c. may administer the Oath ; and a register to be kept of the taking and subscribing the same.

Nothing in this Act is to extend to any Popish Bishop, Priest, Jesuit, or Schoolmaster who shall not have taken the said Oath before he was apprehended.

N. B.

N. B. Notwithstanding the relief granted the Papists in this Act, they are still subject to the following Penalties, in consequence of Statutes which remain in full force. [Stat. 23. 27. 29. 35. Eliz. 1. 3. 7. Jac. I. 3. Car. I. 25. 30. Car. II. 1. 11. and 12. Gul. III. 12. Ann. 1. 3. Geo. I. 11. Geo. II.]

1. They are prohibited, upon pain of fine and imprisonment, from teaching schools, unless they be licensed by the ordinary, and subscribe a declaration of Conformity to the Liturgy of the Church, and frequent the worship established by law.

2d. They are incapable of presenting to any advowson.

3d. If they willingly say or hear Mass, they forfeit, the one two hundred, the other one hundred marks, and each shall suffer one year's imprisonment.

4th. If convicted in a court of law, of not attending the service of the Church of England, they can hold no office or employment.

5th. They must not keep arms in their houses, nor come within ten miles of London, upon pain of one hundred pounds.

6th. They can bring no action at law, or suit in equity.

7th. They may not travel above five miles from home, upon pain of forfeiting all their goods; and they may not come to Court, under pain of one hundred pounds.

8th. If any person send another abroad, to be educated in the Popish religion, or contribute to their maintenance when there, both the sender, the sent, and the contributor are disabled to sue in law and equity; to take any legacy; to bear any office; and shall forfeit all their goods and chattels, and likewise all their real estate for life.

9th. Where any person having been a Protestant, becomes reconciled to the See of Rome, or procures others to be reconciled, the offence amounts to high treason.

THE END.

